FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, July 20, 1859.

The death of Mr. Chonte has excited a general feeling of regret, for in spite of the unpopularity of his opinions he was essentially a popular man. He was a great favorite of all lawyers and frequenters of the Courts. There is nobody worth bearing for his own sake now. We loungers shall go to hear the great trials, whoever is engaged in them, but Mr. Choate was the only man who could make a dull and unimportant case interesting. He cave his great faculties as readily and as fully to e trial of a cause for the value of " a good, safe, "sound, substantial second-hand harness" (to quote one of his curious descriptions), as to a trial for

murder or an action for damages involving \$20,000. He always exhibited the same brilliant qualities and the same thorough mastery of his case. I believe that some of the other leading men at the bar turned up their noses at him bebe went into the Municipal Court, and up to the State House, to argue questions before Legislative Committees; but it was this readiness to enter upon any work that fell in his way that helped make him popular. There was no nonsense about him; no dilletantism. His support of Mr. Buchanan in 1856 was, in a certain seese, credita-ble to him: that is, it was much better than the namby pambyism of politics which characterized Winthrops and Hillards of this city, and of which Mr. Hiram Ketchum appears to b the most distinguished exponent in your region. Mr. Choate was too Hunkerish to go for Fremont, and had too much sense and too little leisure to waste his time upon Fillmore-ism. So he went in for Mr. Buchanan; and the people liked him better than those who, governed by the same general hostility to free principles, did not dare to show that hostility so

ubliely, but preferred to "let I dare not wait upon I would, like the cat in the adage." have always supposed that Mr. Choste's latter-day Hunkerism grew, in a large degree, out of his devoted friendship to Mr. Web ster. When, in 1850, Mr. Webster apostatized from his Anti-Slavery principles, it became the duty—a difficult and painful duty, to thousands of his former friends and partisans—to denounce him, and finally to place them-elves in array agains him and his party. The battle waxed hot. Mr. Choate could not look upon the contest unmoved. He followed the fortunes of the man be rever-enced and loved, and of course became soured against the whole Anti-Slavery party. He was naturally reither more nor less a Pro-Slavery man than a majority of the Whig party. I recollect hearing him, in 1844, denounce the Texan annexationists as "land jobbers and flesh-jobbers," and this was about as savage a description of a slave-holder as could well be invented. But this was holder as could well be invented. when the whole Whig party, in the North at least, took Anti-Slavery ground. Mr. Choate spoke as took Anti-Slavery ground. Mr. Choate spoke as an advocate. He made political speeches in the same spirit with which he entered upon the trial of acuse—to win; and addressed himself to the principles and feelings of his hearers for the sake of carrying his point, as he would sometimes single out a juror and address to him some argument or illustration based upon what he would call the juror's "long and peculiar experience. It is possible that sympathy for his paster, the Rev. Southsile Adams, who was also the object of deserved attack and detestation of all humane men. may have gone some way toward making Mr. Choate so devoted a Hunker. How far that distinguished clerical doughface is responsible for his parishioner's neglect of the interests of the country parisinoner's neglect of the interests of the country and of humanity, cannot be known; but we know that in the very last of his public addresses, Mr. Cheate put in the shape of a compliment what might more appropriately have been put in the shape of a malediction, viz., his testimony that the pastor had never said a word in the pulpit calculated to disturb the indifference of calculated to disturb the indifference of his people toward the fate of four millions of human beings who have not only bodies to be enslaved but souls to be damned. The dreadful crime of indifference as to the temporal and eternal fate of those people, Mr. Choate seemed to consider an actual merit. So benumbing an influence had this dispenser of spiritual chloroform exercised over a man neither more nor less har-dened than the average of men. But whatever may bave been the cause of Mr. Choate's entering upon the Pro-Slavery path, it is certain that he pursued his custo badness of the cause he espoused, that felt obliged to assail the Declaration of Independence and it; authors, as the surest way of obtaining the confidence of his new friends. And now, one of the Pro-Slavery newspapers, as if for the purpose of checking the very general

ishest things he ever said—things which his friends, if they are wise, will prefer to have forgotten as speedily as possible.

Mr. Choate was certainly a man of genius; one of Mr. Choate was certainly a man of genius; one of the few men of genius in political and professional life. This was, after all, the great secret of the liking people had for him. There were other lawyers as learned as he; for instance, Mr. B. R. Curtis, Mr. C. G. Loring, Mr. Sidney Bartlett. There were also others as acute and skinful as he in the trial of causes; for instance, Mr. B. F. Butler and Mr. Otis P. Lord; but these, though men of learning and shrewdness, were not men of canius. learning at d shrewdness, were not men of g mins; especially the first-na ned class had not this quality. They were not men of whom anecdotes are told; men who say things worth reporting and remem bering, poetical things. I have been told that when Mr. Choate first came to Boston, the leading lawyers were disposed to prevent him from rising in the world. But they soon had to give way. He raked them all down (to use a vulgive way. He raked them an down (10 uslship to garism). The man who came nearest rivalship to im, in the field of eloquence, was Peleg Sprague, who, soon after 1840, was placed upon the beach of the District Court. Richard Fletcher, one of the most persuasive of men, as well as one of the ablest of jurists, must have been a very formidable antagonist; but he has been upon the bench, or in private life, for the last dozen years. Mr. Ran-toul might have disputed with Mr. Choate the palm of superiority at the bar, for he was a far greater man in most respects, having the logical faculty and the debating power better developed than almost any Massachusetts man of this century; but he chose the broader and nobler field of poli-ties. Mr. Choate soon reached the position of acknowledged leader of the bar, and kept it till he

and very creditable manifestations of sorrow and regret, parades most offensively the worst and fool-

died.

Although he mingled to some extent in politics and legislation, he never succeeded in these fields. He was a great lawyer, rather a great trier of causes. I am not aware that he ever did anything toward simplifying or ameliorating the law, or getting rid of its old-world rubbish. He was neither a Brougham nora Romilly. In his peculiar sphere he was unrivaled, but that sphere was not the greatest.

There are traditions as to the extraordinary sensation Mr. Choste created in the House of Kepresentatives at Washington when he first made his appearance there as an orator. But in an old numbet of The Salem Register, which I came across not long ago, I found, quoted from one of Mr James Brooks's letters to The Portland Advertiser, the following curious description of the promising young member from Essex, which would seem to apply to some such man as Mr. Charles Hudson, o Mr. John Davis, rather than to a man of Mr. Choate's fervid temperament. Mr. Brooks said, in

"Mr. Refine Choste is a most promising young man from Evec District, who does not speak often, but who speaks much to the purpose. Few men in Congress command more attention. He has a well-disciplined, but, perhaps, not a brilliand, made of a viriliand, he has not suffered himself to strike out many oratorical sparks in the debutes in which he has participated. He signes closely, clearly, and of course foreiby. He came into Congress with a high reputation preceding him, not always the most actual recommendation, for it makes retine more critical, and the public more greedy—and has thus far assistanted the expectations of the public, and horacored his own reputation. There is an apparent frankness, a sincerity, and other carnestness in his manner,

when he addresses the House, which is admirably calculated to make an impression, and which does always have an effect. Mr. Chooke returns from the Plouse this sension, to persue his profession of have at Boaton, it is easily where there is but little doubt that he must scop be in the front rank at the Ber. Massachusetts will lose much in lesing thim from Compress—for the longer he was the c, the stronger he would become:

These are not exactly the terms in which we have been in the habit of speaking of Mr. Choste.
Mr. Cu-hing has been appointed by the Boston
Bar to deliver a culogy moon Mr. Choste. Another is to be delivered at Salem; and at a meeting of the Middlesex Bar yesterday, steps were taken toward a general demonstration by all the lawyers of the State, with a eulogy by Judge Thomas, late of the Supreme Court, who is more likely than any other man to take Mr. Choate's place as leader of the Massachusetts Bar. These demonstrations are highly proper, but it is impossible to forget that when Mr. Rantoul died the Boston Bar took no Rantoul died the Boston Bar took no notice of him whatever. But he labored, all his lite long, under the disadvantage of being a Demcerat, and, in his latter days, what was a still greater offense in the eyes of Boston Whigism, he applied Democratic principles to public affairs, and became that most obnoxious of all creatures, a

Free Soiler. Ticknor & Fields will publish Tennyson's new

Gould & Lincoln are about to publish a work styled "The Puritans: Or, The Church, Court "and Parliament of England during the Reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth." It is by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins of Northampton, an elder brother of Erastus Hopkins, one of the ablest of our politicians. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins is a man of learning and ability. hose who have had the opportunity to read his first volume praise it in the warmest terms. Among these are the Rev. Henry B. Smith of the Usion Theo ogical Seminary, New York, and the Rev. George E. Ellis of Charlestown. The work will be in three volumes, the first of which will appear

in September. The Atlantic for August has poems by Longfellow and Whittier, and a posthumous article by Sylvester Judd, suther of "Margaret," on the dramatic element in the Bible.

SCIENCE, INDUSTRY AND INVENTION

THE SEWING MACHINE.

Though there had previously been used in England machine in some respects similar for embroidering, it is lbelieved that the first invention of a sewing-machine originated in this country, and resulted in an impracticable plan for sewing the common hand, or through and through stitch in eather, which was patented February 12, 1842, by John V. Greenough of Washington, D. C., but it is said no machines were made. March 4, 1843, Benj. W. Bean of New-York City patented a machine for sewing with the common reedle, and making the hand-stitch by crimping, or corrugating the cloth. Never used. George R. Corlis, Greenwich, N. Y., patented a machine Dec. 27, 1843, which was similar Mr. Greenough's, and shared the same fate.

After some experiments by Walter Hunt of New York in adapting the eye-pointed needle and shuttle of the embroidery machines to sewing a seam, in which he was unsuccessful in perfecting a device for insuring the accurate and timely passage of the shuttle through the loop formed by the needle, Eliss Howe, ir., of Cambridge, Mass., applied his genius to the idea, and, like many other successful inventors, by merely charging some simple mechanical devices, produced the desired effect, making the original deign useful, and thus procured a patent, dated Sept. 10, 1846, covering all the practical ground, which at once placed in his hands the means of accumulating a large fortune, while Mr. Hunt, in this, as well as in all the other products of his original genius, just missed the requisite for pecuniary benefit, and lived and died nearly penniless.

In this machine, the eye-point of the needle passes through the cloth, carrying the double thread with it, forming a loop on the opposite side, through which the shuttle passes another thread, when the loop is drawn back firmly against the cloth, forming a perfeetly strong lock stitch, as little liable to break or ravel as the hand-stitch, and is called the lock or shuttle-stitch.

Though the original devices in this machine were nearly perfect in principle, like most other new things it required time and a diversity of talent to perfect the details of its operation, such as simplifying and im proving the mechanical devices, to produce the secu rate and timely movements of the needle, shuttle feed for the cloth, &c., all of which have been the subjects of different patents, by other parties; but all machines using two threads, with the reedle and shuttle, or otherwise making the lock stitch, are subject to Mr. Howe's original claim. And we are informed by three of the leading manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and I. M. Singer & hort time become rancid and worthless.

& Co., that they are each new selling at the rate of In selecting a churn then. from 8,000 to 25,000 machines per ancum, for each of which these enterprising firms pay Mr. Howe a large tribute. One of the above manufacturers informs us that within this year they shall have completed their arrangements for making about 200 machines per day, or from 50,000 to 60,000 per year. As we were unable to get the exact number from Mr. Howe's books, we ere obliged to take the assertion of the interested parties themselves, and cannot wouch for its exact orrestness. In addition to these, there are now workng under this patent many smaller manufacturers, whose combined production greatly enhances the

We think it is due to the three firms above named say, that whoever may claim the original design of the Sewing-Machine, we are mainly indebted to their enterprise and perseverance, as pioneer improvers, manufacturers and introducers, for the benefits we are

new reaping from its general use.

The next patent granted was for an unimportant improvement on the shuttle machine, in 1816; after thich, Nov. 28, 1848, John A. Bradshaw of Lowell, Mass., patented a single-thread machine, which made the tambour, or chain stitch, by means of an eyepointed needle and book, working in combination; the hook catches and holds the loop in such position that the needle passes the next loop through it, when this econd loop is held in like manner, and so on, making continuous chain of interlocked loops. This makes strong scam until one stich gives way, when, unless mmediately discovered and fastened, the whole seam will rave! out like knitting. For sewing garments or other work requiring a strong seam, this machine is far inferior to those using two threads; being much more simple of construction, however, it is afforded for about one quarter the price of the latter, and those who cannot buy the best may think this better

than none. From the date of this patent up to Dec. 10, 1850, all the patents issued were for improvements on the huttle and chain-stich machines, when F. R. Robin-on of Boston, Mass., patented a hand-stitch machine, which makes many kinds of stitches, by drawing the ceedle and thread entirely through the cloth, as by and sewing, making a good, strong seam; but its obectionable features, which have prevented it from oming into general use, are complication, slow action, and using thread in needlefulls, instead of taking it

from the spool. But very few have been made. February 11, 1851 Messrs. Grover & Baker of Boson, Mass., patented a machine for making the double loop or Grover & Baker stitch, as it is called, by the use of two threads and an ingenious device which passes the loop of one thread through the loop of the other, in such a manner as to form a continuous, firm lock-stitch seam, without the use of the shuttle Though somewhat similar to the single-thread chain stitch, it is not subject to the same fault. While it requires a larger quantity of thread for a given length of seam, it is more simple in construction and opera tion than the shuttle machine. This is a good ma chire, and has a large and rapidly-increasing sale.

We have now mentioned all the important original inventions of machines, and will recapitulate, placing each in its order of comparative merit:

I. The Shuttle and Grover & Baker machines, double thread. 11. Hand Stitch machines, single thread,

III. Crain Stitch machines, single three & Since the first invention in 1852, there have been about 300 patents granted for improvements on sewing muchines-a great proportion of which, bets.? wortbless have never been used; and as there are but three or four kinds of stitch in general use, it is obvious that all the valuable improvements are merely mechanical devices for rendering more efficient

the original designs. As most of the best machines are covered by several patents, granted to as many different persons, it is necessary, for purchasing, to be cautious of whom they buy-either relying on the responsibility of the manufacturer, or being informed of his legal right to all the patented parts of his machine.

The good effects of the sewing-machine are already appearant, not only in the improved appearance of garments, profuse with stitchings and quiltings, but in the increased activity in trades cornected with it as well as the condition of thousands of sewing men and women, who have abandoned the midnight thimble and reesle for the ten-hour machine.

There is the same labor performed now on clothing that was when carding, spinning, weaving and sewing was done by hand; so that machinery, instead of lessering the quantity of labor, greatly increases the quantity and improves the quality of production, giving all more of the comforts and luxuries of life, and at the same time makes labor more attractive by changing a portion of it from the hands to the head. No person can tend a machine without taxing his

mind in proportion to its complexity; hence operatives are paid according to their mental ability, rather than quality and quantity of sinew, which stimulates each to such mental culture as applies directly to his calling. In view of this short but rapidly progressive history, who can predict the future effects of the sewing machine?

OLD AND NEW CHURNS.

The process of making butter is so simple, one would suppose no farmer or other person living in the country could lack a perfect knowleege of every principle involved, but for the fact that inventors are constantly trying to perform impossibilities, and farmers, who have used churns almost weekly all their lives, are as constantly being bumbugged by worthless patents, supposing them to be the embodiment of some great scientific discovery which miraculously and almost instantly turns milk to butter.

No chemical change is produced in milk by churning. The butter ex sts in the milk in the same state before as after the operation, with this difference; before the churning, it is contained in minute round globules or sacks, diffused throughout the mik-each particle so small as to be imperceptible-and all that s necessary to make it available is to break open or destroy those globules, and collect it in a body.

All churns, patented or unpatented, liberate the butter by agitation, whereby the rubbing friction of the globules on each other expand, wear away, or otherwise cause the sacks to burst, when the butter flows together, and is separated from the milk.

Simple agreation ther is all that is necessary to separate the butter from milk; but, to insure a good quality, both for immediate and future use, it should be in accordance with the following rules:

I. The milk or cream, when churned, should be as nearly sweet as possible.

II The churn should be kept perfectly sweet by carefully cleansing and scalding after use. III. The temperature of the milk or cream, while being churned, should never be higher than 62 deg.,

nor lower than 58 deg. IV. The agitation should not be too violent.

Now, with a good quality of milk, and by observing these rules, it is impossible to make poor butter; so that the best churn that can be invented or selected is the one that can the most conveniently be used in

strict accordance with these. When the material to be churned is too warm, say frem 65 to 80 deg., the butter separates much mo readily, but in a soft, oily state; and if the weather be warm, will remain in that condition-being of very poor quality, and entirely worthless for preservation If the agitation be too violent, even at a lower tem-

perature, a like result follows. Many persons have been deceived as to the utility of "fast churts," by seeing them operate only in Winter. Any mechanical device that will give sweet milk, at 75 deg. to 80 deg. temperature a violent agitation, will make butter in from 11 to 3 minutes, but in that soft, oily state described. When separated from the milk and exposed to the cold, however, it becomes hard, and, of course, in that condition appears well, and is sweet and palatable;; while, in warm weather, it would remain soft, and in a very

1. Consider ease and convenience of operation. For this the crank motion is probably preferable to

II Ease and convenience of cleansing. In consi dering this, all gearing or other unnecessary applianes should be rejected. A square box or any square orners, or niches inside the churn, are decidedly ob-

ctionable, both on account of the liability to leakage and the cifficulty of cleansing. III. The best material for, and simplicity and durabi-

lity of construction. A description of the Thermometer Churn, with its advantages and disadvantages, will assist the judgment in decidirg as to these points. This is a station ary, horizontal, cylinder churn, with a revolving dash, we ked by a crank. The cylinder (which is made of zire or other metal), containing the cream, is surrounded by a jacket or outer cylinder, leaving a small space between the two. A thermometer, the built of which comes in contact with the cream, is attached to the head of tee churn. The cream is poured into the inner cylinder, and if below or above 62°, hot or cold water, as the case may be, is poured into the space between the two cylinders, thus surrounding te cream and raising or lowering its temperature at

pleasure. This is, theoretically, a perfect churn, but, practially, has some objections, viz: It is comparatively expensive and cumbersome-is inconvenient cleansing tride-butter adheres to a metal churn, and can only be entirely removed by applying scalding water, after scraping out what can otherwise be collected. This is urpleasant to a dairywoman who has been used to a wooden churn, for which the butter has no

Now, with the above disadvantages, and the advantage of conveniently bringing the cream to the right temperature under all circumstances it is difficult to decide whether on the whole it is superior or inferior to the many wooden churus of more simple construction; but with the above requirements of a good churn, the judgment of each purchaser will in-

sure him a satisfactory article.

A knowledge of the preceding facts should also be sufficient to satisfy inventors that it is impossible to make any striking improvement in churns; but that the tedious operation of churning will eventually be superseded by some chemical discovery by which the butter sacs will be dissolved without agitation, is not only possible but probable. Will our practical chem sts give it their attention?

IMPROVED RAILEOAD SWITCH .- Mr. Jacob Youngman of Sunbury, Pa., has recently invented and pat-ented a ratiroad switch, which appears to us to be a very important improvement, as it must effectually prevent those accidents that are so frequently occur ring from the negligence of switchmen and otherwise at the turn-outs of all our railroads. In describing its construction the inventor says: "This switch works without springs, and consequently is not liable to get out of order, as must be the case with all switches that depend on springs for their operation. By a combination of rads, fregs and guards, simple and easy in their construction and principle, the nemost safety in the working of the switch is secured. There cannot be a running off of the true, "as is frequently the case with the switches used at hestores shortly to publish, in another form and in of during the grass-growing months.

present, for with this improvement there is at all times an ar roken connection maintained between "the tracks shove and below the switch. It is as "permanent as the road itself, and may be constructed very cheaply. A ceculiar and very recommending feature of this switch is that in one direction it is not necessary to be shifted, the cars passing upon the main track below from the main track or siding shove without the position of the switch being changed; but in passing in the exposite direction, viz., from the main track below to the main track or siding above, the switch must be get to the rails designed to be traversed; but should it by negligence be wrongly set, no other inconvenie we would result than the train taking the wrong track, which world immediately be discovered, and easily remedie by backing the train and setting the switch to the proper track-as running off the track cuanot, under any circumstances, possibly occur."

ago were only used as luxuries by a few families, have a w become pecessities, and are used in nearly every amily of comfortable means, in city and country. With an increased demand, inventors have been applying scientific principles to their construction, which have greatly improved their preservative qualities, with a much more economical consumption A good refrigerator should have its ice-chamber at the top, and be so constucted as to insure a circu-

REF-IGERATORS. - Refrigerators, which a few years

lation of fresh air throughout; also, devices for condensing off as much of the moisture as possible, as dry air of the same temperature is much better for preserving provisions than a damp atmosphere. Economy of space and convenience in use, added to the above general principles, is all that can be desired in a refrigerator. Among the recent improvements, we have noticed the two following, which, we think to a great extent comprise the above qualifications, viz: Bartlett's patent, and Wedenberg & Son's Revolving and Ventilating Refrigerator.

PREPARED GLUE.-Little conveniences for general family use, are often of more value than what are called "great inventions." There is no housekeeper that has not been often annoyed by squeaky, rickety chairs, sofas, tables, &c., which have become so by the joints where they are put together becoming shrunken and loose, and so long as furniture is left in this condition, there is constant danger of a general smash-up. And again, such accidents as breakage of furniture do occasionally occur " in the best regulated tamilies." To remedy the annoyance and perplexity occasioned by these troubles, we keep in the house a small quantity of Prepared Glue, which can be applied to the affected parts by any person of ordinary skill, with much less trouble than sending the article to a cabinet-maker, to say nothing of the saving of expense. The kind we use is labeled "Spalding's Celebrated Prepared Glue-useful in every family," and as we have found it a valuable addition to our cabinet of "little conveniences," we fully concur in the senti-

ment of the label. REVOLVING HARROW AND BROAD-CAST SOWER .-W. S. Hunter of Cortland, N. Y., writes to us that he has invented and patented a Revolving Harrow and Broad-cast Sower-the two may be used in combination or separate. He says, when detached, the sower does its work with surpassing ease and excellence, and the revolving harrow being so constructed as to adjust itself to any irregularities of ground, commends itself to the farmer as no other can. Thoroughly pulverizing the soil, it completes its work at once, better than others in three times going over the ground. It has been in use all the Spring in his vicinity, and given entire satisfaction.

SERVICE-PIPES FOR WATER. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: You have furnished several rotices in late numbers of your paper, of new kinds of service-pipe, designed to take the place of the objectionable lead pipe. These nearly all fail to give satisfaction to the lumbers by reason of their stiffness, which prevents crooking them easily about in any position, and most of them are liable, in case of freezing, to burst epen in a long rent, while lead pipe bulges out, and if it opens is easily repaired. These good qualities of lead pipe cannot be found in any other material, and hence the plumbers are generally in favor of continuing to use it, though ro one can deny the danger it involves. If it could itself be thoroughly protected within, no objection could be offered to its use. This has not been attemptedthe protection being a pitchy compound, probably mixed with gutta percha and applied in a melted state throughout the pipe, which must be in short lengths for the purpose, and then united. This coaling recommends itself for its simplicity and efficiency, and if the work is faithfully done we believe it will accomplish the whole object desired, leaving the lead pipe for the plumbers without any just ground for complaint. Even the coating be inefficiently laid on, the protection is good to far as it is complete, and, it some spots remain exposed, the injury that could follow from these must be very slight compared with that arising from the pipe ethirely naked. It must be remembered, how-ever, that this coating is only adapted for cold water, and a protection is still desirable that will resist the action of hot water as well. This, to be perfect, should

action of hot water as well. This, to be perfect, should be made to unite chemically with the lead instead of being made merely to adhere to it.

No reply has yet appeared in your paper to the inquiry recently made respecting gutta percha pipe, and its peculiar quantities for conveying water. There are high recommendations advanced in its favor, and the use of it at Black well's Island appears, so far as we know, to be perfectly satisfactory. The material, use of it it bias awar is related to the perfectly satisfactory. The material, however, is of very different qualities—the pure article being very durable and resisting the action of fluids which rapidly act upon and destroy the miserable mixtures in commen use that go by the name of gutta percha. This has given a bad name to the substance, which we believe is entirely undeserved.

H.

MR. COLLIER'S EMENDATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE. From The Illustra ed London News.

Mr. Hamilton of the Department of Manuscripts in he British Museum has written a long letter to The London Times, setting forth the grounds upon which be conceives it positively established that the socalled emendations of the text of Shakespeare, in a copy of the folio edition of 1632, purchased by Mr. J. as ne Collier of Mr. Thomas Rood in 1849, and pubshed in a volume by Mr. Collier in 1852, " having bean made in the margins within the present century." It seems that two months ago the present Duke of Devoushire liberally placed the folio in the hands of Sir Frederick Madden in the strictest cusedy; it might yet be examined, under proper restrictions, by any and all literary percons who were auxious to do so. Mr. Hamilton seized the opportudry, and such is his conclusion from a careful exam nation. He says there is evidence to show the corrections, though intended to resemble a hand of the niddle of the seventeenth century, could not have been written on the margins of the volume until after t was bound (which, from the water-mark on the endpapers, he shows would be about the middle of George II.'s feign), and consequently not, at the earliest, until toward the middle of the eighteenth century. The corrections, Mr. Hamilton states, may be divided mo those which have been allowed to remain and those which have been obliterated by knife or chemical agency, which last (poseibly by the action of the atmosphere) have been more or less negatived, so as to allow of the corrections sought to be finced being easily deciphered. But the strongest statement is that the margins of the volume are covered with an infinite number of faint pencil-marks and corrections, having no pretense to antiquity in character or in spelling, being written in a bold hand of the present century; and that, in obedience to these modern marginal notes, the corrections have been written in the antique and smaller character, with the old spelling. In some cases the corrector has forgotten to efface his pencil directions, and they remain quite plain. In conclusion, Mr. Hamilton says

fuller detail, various particulars relating to this remarkable volume.

Mr. Collier has written a reply to this letter of mr. Hamilton, in which he states that he "never made A 'eirgle pencil-mark on the pages of the book, except-'irg crosses, ticks, or lines, to direct his attention to particular emerdations:" that, with respect to the charge "darkly expressed" of his being the author both of the pencilings and the notes is ink, he has asserted on oath in an affidavit sworn and filed in the Queen's Bench on the 8th of January, 1856, and that he is "ready to confirm it, and to encounter " the most minute, the most searching, and the most he stile examination." "I have shown and sworp," says Mr. Collier, " that this very book, annotated as if is now, was in the possession of a gentleman named Parry, about ha!f a certury ago." The binding, he contends, is considerably older than the reign of George II : and the date of the flyleaf, in his opinion, affords no criterion as to the date when the leather covering was put on, because flyleaves are often added at a subsequent period, when the original ones have been torn or destroyed. As to imperfect erasures and alterations of emendations, Mr. Collier states that " soon after be had discovered the volume he produced it before the council of the Shakespeare Society, at the general meeting of that body, at two er three evening assemblies of the Society of Antiquaries; and, in order that it might not escape the severest scrutiny, be advertised that it would be left for a whole morning in the library of that Society for the inspection of every one who wished to examine it." "If" (says Mr. Collier) "I have committed a fraud it has been merely gratuitous; for, having burned the corrected folio, 1832, I might have established for myself a brighter Shakspearean reputation than 'all the commentators put together." In answer to certain paragraphs, stating that the late Dake of Devonshire gave him a large sum for the corrected folio, Mr. Colier says "it was a free gift on my part, frankly accepted by his Grace, although he afterward (knowing of my family bereavement and consequent expenses) unsuccessfully endeavored to persuade me to accept £250 for the volume." finally, Mr. Collier says that he is "determined not to make the poor remainder of his life miserable by further irritating contests:" and that this is the last word he shall say upon the subject in point;" but if the matter be brought before a legal tribunal,

DR. LEE ON SPIRITUALISM.

he shall "be prepared in every way to vindicate his

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I observed in your paper a few days ago a no-

tice of a communication made to the French Academy, by M. Jobert de Lamballe, in regard to sounds made by the sudden contraction of muscles and tendons of the human body. A writer, also, in THE TRIBUNE of to-day calls attention to the fact that Drs. Faut, Coventry and myself, then connected with the University of Buffalo, did, in January, 1850, publish a pampblet. explaining the cause of the so-called spirit-rappings: showing how they might be produced in the way above mentioned, and that in the case of the Misses Fox that they were so produced. Tais, I believe I may ray, was demonstrated fully at a sitting before judges selected by themselves. You will find in our pamphlet a full account of the different modes in which abtermal sounds have been and may be produced by the human subject. If there are any others they are yet to be discovered. In February, 1850, while giving a course of lectures at Bowdoin College, Maine, I was requested by the citizens to give a public lecture on "Spirit-Rapping," I consented, and, fortunately, before the time arrived I found a gentleman in before the time arrived I found a gentleman in Topsham who had the power of making the "raps" so lond, by the contraction of the tenden of the peronus longus, at the ankle joint, that they could have been heard over the largest church in the City of New York. He kindly consented to "assist" at my lecture, and at the preper time I introduced him to my audience. Standing on an elevated p'atform, and without moving in the least or stirring a single muscle, so far as could be observed, he gave a more striking illustration of "spuittal knockings" than the Foxes ever dreamed of. What was very ludicrous, however, was that several in the audience, who now for the first time had witnessed anything in the "sprittal knocking" line, and had remained skeptical, now became zealous converts to the doctrine of the "spiritual knocking" line, and had remained skep-tical, now became zealous converts to the doctrine of Spiritualism, and still refer to my exhibition as the strongest kind of demonstrative argument in its sup-port. I had thought before the lecture that I and my good friend would, as soon as our medical lectures were over, take a pilgrimage down. East, taking in Boston in cur route, and blow Spiritualism and "spirit-rap-pers" sky-high by our demonstrations. But seeing such fruits from my well-intended efforts, I abandoned the project, and begging my assistant to rap no more, such fruits from my well-intended efforts, I abandoned the project, and begging my assistant to rap no moro, I have tot ventured to lecture or argue on the subject since, fearing a like result. Something similar occurred while I was in Buffalo, in 1856. A family who ex-hibited in the spirit line, and who have since traveled over the country, pretended that, after putting out all the lights, various wind instruments were played on own hands were securely tied behind their backs. But it so happened that a wag of a medical studest had contrived, without their knowledge, to blacken the mouth-piece of the instruments with lampblack. The lights were extinguished at the proper time. mouth piece of the instruments with lampblack. The lights were extinguished at the proper time, after their hands were all secured, the music played—but, on relighting the room, the spiritual performers stood forth with their sooty lips, nuch to the amusement of the audience. But none of their converts or friends abandoned them after this exposure.

And so of the Fox family. If they were to publicly acknowledge their imposture, it would not diminish the number of their followers.

CHARLES A. LEE.

NORTHERN MEXICO.—Advices from Monterey are to the 5th irst. The Bulletin of that date, states that Gov. Vidaurri was absent in the interior, "with the "object of raising a few hundred soldiers to be staticined at various points on the Upper Rio Grande "to repel an anticipated invasion of fillibusters under "Capt. Henry of San Antonio, Texas." During his absence, his Secretary, Gonzales, is the acting Gover-

The same paper learns that an engagement took place on the 20th ult. at the bacienda Barca, in Guadalsian, between General Pueblita of the Liberal army, and Portacarrero of the opposing party, in which the latter was defeated. The forces engaged

which the latter was defeated. The forces engaged are said to number 1,200.

At last accounts received at Monterey, Gen. Woll was at Guanajuata with some 2,000 men, Mejia at Queretare, and Marquez at Guadalajara. The latter was reported to have lost a large number of his soldiery by an insurrectionary descrition. Of Zaszun's whereabout we have no intelligence. From the capital, the same intelligence of dissension among the chiefs is reported that we have already received by way of Vera Cruz.

By the schooner Red Fox, Capt. Oliphant, from Tan pico the 2d inst., we have two week's later advices from that port.

vices from that port.

Gen. Guadalupe Garcia, whose address on occasion Ger. Guarange Garria, was published in our last even-ing edition, has arrived at Tampico. "His visit," says the Prisma, "has for its object to confer with the "Government of the State on affairs of importance." Government of the State on affairs of importance. Alluding elsewhere, in the same number, to the unfortunate officulty of this officer with the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Zuazua, the Prisma says that the Constitutionalist army is completely broken up, and that its operations are, for the present, completely paralyzed. In the mean time, the reactionary party, taking advantage of the dissensions of the Lisberal leaders, are following up the war with renewed vigor. Not only was San Lius Potosi threatened, but a new expedition of 5 100 mer. against Tamono, itself, was said to be

was San Luis Potosi threatened, but a new expedition of 5,600 men, egainst Tampico itself, was said to be organizing, under the command of Gen. Moreno.

The Primar hilloules this reported expedition, as it slid that of Gen. Woll, but, apparently in expectation of some hostile movement, it announces the arrival from Vera Cruz of ten twenty-four pounders, and four the control of t hundred stand of small arms, artiflerymen, ammuni-tion, &c.; also, from New Orleans, a large quantity of

annon and musket powder. Ex Governor Garza had also returned home from

Tan pico.

At last accounts, received at Tampico, Gens. Woll and Mej's were preparing to march on Zacatees, whice was held by Gen. Ortegs. Recording the rumor that the former officer had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna, the Prisma says it needs confirmation. We find in the papers no notice of fevers, usual this season at Tampico, whence we infer that both and port are still healthy. [N. O. Picayuna.

HAY FOR A SHEEP. -It is said that a sheep require 34 per cent of its weight per day. An ordinary dock of sheep may be estimated at 80 m each. It will be safe upon this basis to provide hay enough to feed each sheep 24 lb a day. This is a matter to be thought

VISITING FIREMEN.

During Wednesday, Perseverance Hose Comps. ny No. 5, of Philadelphia, namer escort of their to Howard Engine Company No. 31, visited the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, where the party was entertained by the Governors. Yesterday, the strangers rode out to High Bridge, and in the evening visited Wood's Minstrels. After the entertainment the Philadelphiare marched to the Apello Rooms, Broadway, and partock of au excellent dinner at the invitation of Howard Engine Company, Mr. Joseph L. Cole, Foreman. Mr. Chas. Miller officiated as Marshal, and Capt. Jas. M. Torner presided at the barquet. Upon extering the hall, Capt. Turner, on behalf of his associates, extended a hearty welcome to the Philadelphians, on behalf of whom Major Peter Fritz responded. Ample justice baving been done to the edibles, the chairman read the following toasts, which were duly responded to by

various gentlemen present: Various gentlemen present:

REGULAR TOASIS.

1. The President of the United States—Our National Chief; may his administration be uphold by windom and the Groudingthin, bly file prespected abread, and his people prespectes and bases at home.

2. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New York—The people are presentatives; in the discharge of their duties, may housesty guide them, justice support them, and if fathful, a clear of their official carrier.

3. Our Guesta—The officers and members of "Perseverance" Heav No. 5 of the City of Philadelphia; worthy representatives of a gisticus band, may their lives be long and their pleasures fill and complete, sorrow unknown to them, joy their constant comparison.

full and complete; sorrow unknown to them, joy their constants

4. Harry Howard, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of New York—An houses man, a faithful fireman, a reliable citizen. May the rich waters of health speedily conquer disease, and restore him to bis former usefulness.

5. The Officers and Members of the Fire Department of the City of Philadelphan—Note for their efficiency and daring se firemen and their unbounded bospitality to visitors. May reason after seen and their unbounded bospitality to visitors. May reason after the fireman for their fundamental to visitors. The Rosert of Ten Governors—The Fathers of our Charliable Institutions. Gentlemand, in their deportment, faithful in the discharge of their duties—may their labors be repaid by the grateful appreciation of those under their charles.

7. The Perss—An instrument through which the popular will in reflected; a becoming to the oppressed; a classificial in the dom's cause.

reflected: a beloof light to the oppressed; a campion is dem's cause.

8. "Independence Hail"—The birthplace of American liberty; the sacred chapel in which our sires demonstrated why we should and how we dused be free.

9. Our Army and Nary—The two strong arms of our national defense, may they never want a recruit to fill their ranks or a here to lead them.

10. Our Brother Firemen of the United States—May they together "man the breaks" of Union, force the water of Union through Humanity's "hose," and quench the demon Discord added by a "still alexim" from Perseverance.

11. Homan—When adorned by Virine, man's dearest, truest treasure.

reasone.

12. Civil and Religious Liberty—A privoless jewel when pos-resed by those who can appreciate its value.

13. The Lored Ones at Home—May health, wealth and happi-

Major Fritz, in responding to the third teast, said the members of Perseverance Hose Company felt indebted for the many favors bestowed upon them by their brettren of New-York, favors they knew not when or how they should ever be able fully to repay. They always gave a cordial welcome to the New-Yerk Firemen, and would ever hold themselves in readiness to repay the attentions of Howard Engine Company. The present ovation was unexpected and was another kindly act to be registered in the memory of Perseverance. In concluding his remarks, he gave

as a sentiment: as a sentiment:

The union of friendship of Howard and Persenerance Companies— May it ever continue, and may that link of friendship that
has been formed never be severed or broken asunder. After the regular toasts, volunteer sentiments were given, and it was late before the company broke up. The Philadelphians return home to-day.

GRAZING IN FLORIDA .- A gentleman of this city. who spent the Winter on the St. John's River in Florida, gives us an interesting account of grazing in that State. Although as warm there all Wister as our May and June, the land is bare of grass, and of course affords no grazing for cattle. Nor is any provision made for Winter feeding by cattle owners. Nature, however, never forgets her own, and if the land does not the water does, produce grass, and at low water, all along the lower part of the St. John's River the horned cattle and horses wade into the water up to their bellies, and thrusting their heads under water, eize large mouthfulls of the grass which grows abundantly upon the bottom. Having disposed of one mouthful, they dive for another, and this they contir ue to do for hours, unil satisfied, or the tide rises so high as to make the operation impossible even for these amphibious animals. Here at the North, cattle sometimes get in the way of trains on the railroads, but we don't know that locomotives are often delayed by them. But in Florida, bonts run through the ordinary cow-pastures, and of course have occasionally to back water to give the animals a chance to wade ashere so that the boat can approach near enough to the landing," to run out a wet plank upon a muddy bark, and allow the enterprising owner of the bipeds to land at his "plantation."

it is not to be expected that the animals rank high in point of value. From the juicy nature of the food, coming fresh from an element that forms a large percentage of our city milk, our friend expected the Florida cows would yield that fluid abundantly. planter with whom he spent the winter milked daily eventeer cows, and as the pails used corresponded in ze to that used at home to milk his "old browney," he was able to compare results pretty correctly. He did so, and found that the seventeen amphibious Florida cows gave each an average daily yield of milk exactly corresponding in quantity with the yield of his one cowat home. The one eats bay, meal and roots, in a Christian stable, and the others dive after water grass and get a watery living among the steamboats and alligators of the St. John's River. Such is bovine

As it costs but little to pasture stock in this way,

WHAT WE EAT .- A man in active life requires 36 ources of solid food per day-say 9 ounces of animal and 27 ounces of vegetable—according to established cales of diet in the English and French army and navy regulations. Of food and drink, a man will consume about 1,500 pounds a year. Of course, many persons consume much more food, but this is the

life in Florids.

A HORRISLE TRAGEDY .- A correspondent of The St. Louis Republican, writing from New-Orleans, July 13, says:

July 13, says:

"The bloodiest affair I have heard of lately, in Louisiana, occurred on Friday last at Amite, a station thirty or forty miles from the city, on the New-Orlans and Jackson Railread. A young man named Mixon, while on a spree, was thrust from a drinking shop by the keeper, Mr. Melton. He went immediately to Melton is boarding-house and procured a double barreled shot-gun belonging to the latter, by stating that he had been sert for it by him. He then loaded the gun with buck shot, and started in search of its owner. Melton was apprised of what was going on, and was advised to get a gun and shoot Mixon down on the first opportunity. He did get a gun, but declared that he would give his antagenist a fair chance. He posted himself in front of his cabaret, and soon afterward Mixon rode up on horseback with the gun upon his shoulder. A few hostile words were excharged between them, and then they both fired almost simultaneously, discharging each his two barrels. Mixon was rightly wounded, and Melton was killed by a buckshot which struck him on the head. Mixon was arrested by the citizens; was very roughly bandled, and, but for the exertions of a few mer, would have been lynched on the spot. He was taken to jail, where he cied a few hours aforward, from the effects, it is said, of a blow received on the head from some unknown person in the crowd. The next day, a brother of Mixon rode into Amite was dissumed and thrust into jail. Other male nembers of the Mixon family are known as desperate men, and at last accounts it was apprehended that an it does not be from the parish where they live. The religious and others from the parish where they live. The religious and others from the parish where they live. The religious and others from the parish where they live. The religious and others from the parish where they live. The religious and others from the parish where they live. The The bloodiest affair I have heard of lately, in Louis-

THE HOMICIDE AT FORT ARBUCKLE, -- We is in Fort Smith, that Major Harst, charged & om Fort Smith, that Major Harst, charged A worder of two young men by the name of the bod A Fort Arbuckle, was captured and taken to jail at V and Buren, Arkansas, where he was in our fody. Very streem apprehensions were entertained, that the citizena would take him out and lynch hir, forthwith. Only one of the Rectors was killed at the time, but both may die. The first man struck by Hurst was changing his shirt at the time, and all that saved him was that the knife struck against a bow e. The blow was a trenendous one, but did not by snetrate to any vital part. His brother immediately U med to assist him, and was at once killed by the ay assis. No cause is assigned for the murder.

[81. Leuis Republican.